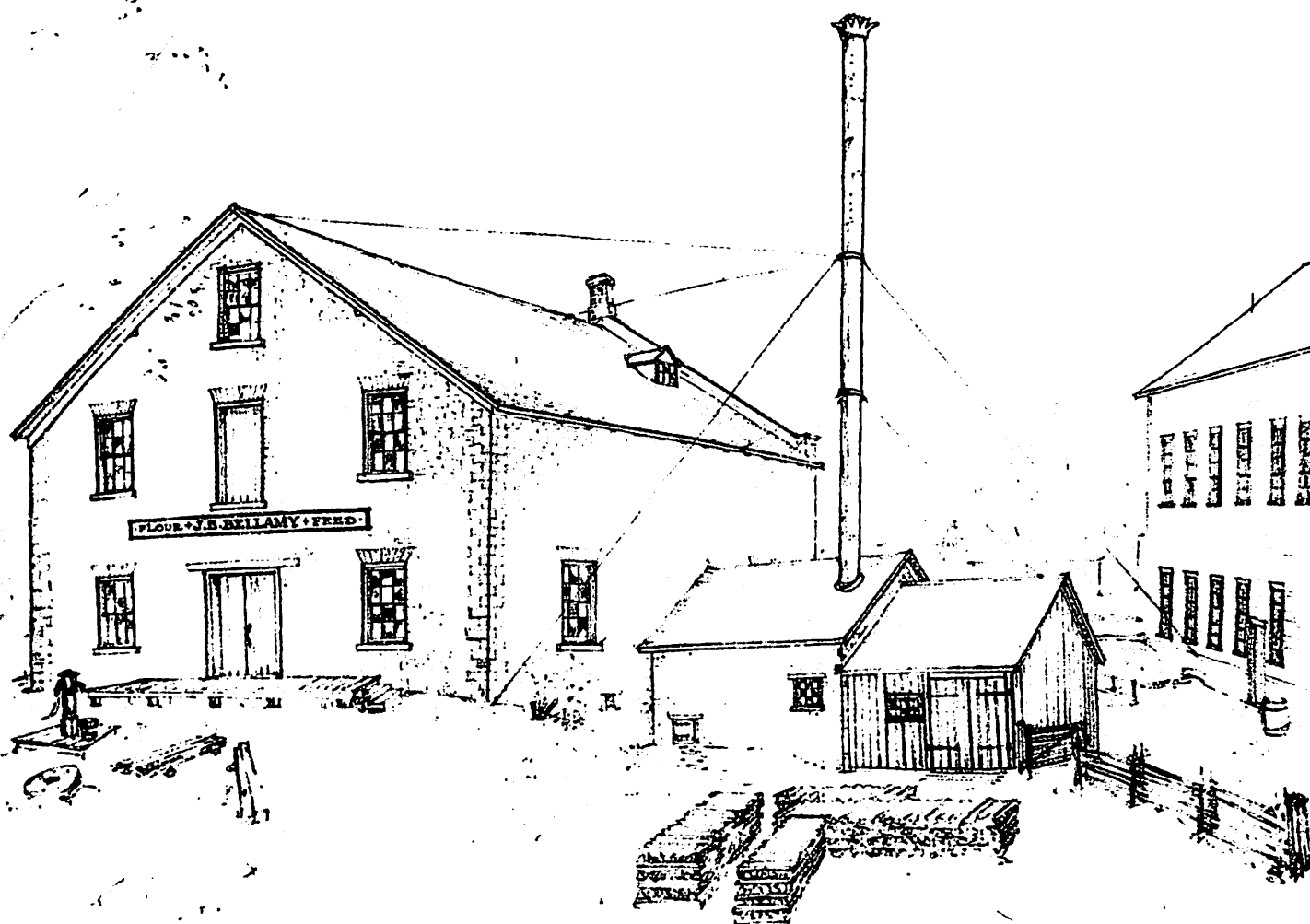


ACORN

VII.

2



The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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FALL 1982

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario R Newsletter

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EDITORIAL

COMMUNICATIONS '82 was the name given to the first LACAC Conference held in Oakville, May 27 - 30. Hosted by the Town of Oakville and Oakville LACAC, the Conference was sponsored by the Ontario Heritage Foundation with co-operation from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, and the Ontario Historical Society.

There were delegates from many communities, and it was good to see so many people from such diverse walks of life coming together to learn more about ways to save our common heritage in architecture.

The Conference was a distinct success, and Sheridan College was a splendid setting in which to hold such a meeting. We came away with three distinct thoughts. First, we had come there to learn from the experts, or from those who have had experiences in the different phases of conservation. In one or two cases we had to sit for a long period and learn nothing, simply because we couldn't hear the speaker. The P.A. system worked well; it was the voices which didn't! People who are invited to give papers should have their voices tested first. It would be only a matter of a few minutes to check a voice over a loud-speaker. If the voice does not come through clearly, then another person should read the written paper. In the case of one speaker, the first three or four words of each sentence were spoken so fast that they were slurred and therefore missed. Again, the last word or two of the sentence were often lost. The words had been swallowed, and again not heard. This is not only our own reaction. It was mentioned to us several times.

The second thought which keeps nagging at us came from the Designation and Real Estate Values session. We noted that those on the panel hadn't done their homework. At least three out of the five didn't know what designation meant. If the other two knew, they did nothing to put them right. We heard, several times, that a house couldn't sell if it was designated because the prospective buyer was afraid he couldn't change a thing in the house. The Ontario Heritage Act, 1980 states in Part IV, 27, that in a designation, a short statement of the reason for designation of the property must be included. It might be that the façade of a house only was to be designated, and this is the part that must be left. The inside of the house could be gutted, or an addition could be added at the back. This was never brought out. Somehow we must bring this to the notice of the Real Estate Board. On the other hand, while an owner should be proud that his house is designated, and while a town should show civic pride in the number of houses designated, designation of a house should not be an excuse for over-pricing.

Third, we were sorry to hear so little of the Architectural Conservancy during the Conference. The saving of buildings of architectural or historical significance goes back beyond LACACs, and beyond the Ontario Heritage Act. It goes right back to the year 1933 when The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario came into existence. We, of The Conservancy, were there at the Conference, but our image was not bright enough. At the next Conference of this kind, we must organize to be seen and heard more.



The Cover

The reconstruction of Bellamy's Flour and Grist Mill in Upper Canada Village. The mill formerly stood in North Augusta and was saved from collapse by timely dismantling earlier this summer, for its relocation alongside the millpond at the village. The stone mill was originally constructed in the early nineteenth century and was powered by water. In 1863 it was gutted by fire and rebuilt with a new timber structure within the original stone walls. At this time the efficiency was increased by the use of a turbine to drive the three runs of stones and a steamhouse wing was added for the alternative power source. Later, in the 1880s roller milling replaced the stones and at its abandonment some twenty years ago only a hammer mill for feed was left.

The mill will be restored to demonstrate its rebuilding in 1863 after the destructive fire had gutted the original structure, the machinery driven by a water turbine and, alternatively, shown being powered by a steam engine which had been added at that time.

Sketch by Peter John Stokes, Consulting Restoration Architect, Courtesy of the St. Lawrence Parks Commission.

NEWS FROM EAST TO WEST

from the Branches

PORT HOPE

The Port Hope Branch has had an extremely active and interesting spring. In April, Nancy Redner succeeded A. K. Sculthorpe as President of the Branch since, as you all know, Mrs. Sculthorpe is now President of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. We all wish both Nancy and A. K. great success in their new positions, and we know that they will both bring unbounding energy, talent, and enthusiasm to their new roles.

The Port Hope Branch has launched a major fund-raising campaign, the Port Hope Heritage Fund, with an immediate goal of \$50,000, which will provide funds on a revolving basis for the restoration of buildings particularly in the downtown area. The first recipient of financial aid, but our second major restoration project, (the first being the fully restored and designated Smith Block, 38 Walton Street), will be the building standing at 25-27 Walton Street. Once again, Port Hope's main street was threatened with another demolition since this building, located on the adjacent site to the former Firehall (demolished in the summer of 1980), had been deemed unsafe. However, at the eleventh hour, even as the demolition order was being put into effect, a purchaser for the building was found who has shown great enthusiasm and courage in the face of the large restoration project ahead of him. The Port Hope Branch has rallied forces to provide Mr. Benson with financial aid and moral support at all stages of the work. A Management Committee, made up of members of the A.C.O., a consulting architect, engineer, and various members of the public, has been formed to assist the new owner in the months ahead. This system was highly successful in the Smith Block Project and many former members of the Management Committee have shown their great enthusiasm for this second project by sitting on the new committee. Stabilization of the building is slated to begin almost immediately and we are all very excited about the project.

We feel that public support for the A.C.O.'s endeavours in projects of this kind is running very high at the moment in spite of present economic duress and that the community senses the extreme importance of saving and restoring our fine main street. With this in mind, the Branch feels it is a good time to launch a campaign of this magnitude. The revolving funds system has been utilized with great success in other Canadian and American towns and cities and we feel it will meet with equal success and

enthusiasm here. To this end, fund-raising events have been scheduled to take place over the next twelve months, with each member of the executive responsible for chairing one event or project. The ideas and suggestions have been pouring in thick and fast — we need only the time and energy to see them all through!

The first stage of the fund-raising campaign was a personal mailing campaign requesting donations to the Heritage Fund. A week after the letters were sent, donations were being received. That kind of immediate and enthusiastic public response is most encouraging and heart-warming. The second fund-raising event, running in conjunction with Port Hope's Canada Week celebrations, is a Midsummer Eve's Dance to be held on June 26th at Penryn Park. We anticipate a great evening with capacity attendance. A beautiful double-bed sized quilt has been assembled and hand-quilted by the talented Port Britain Quilters and will be raffled off at our annual House Tour on Saturday, October 2nd. (More information on the House Tour later). The tickets are on sale now and are \$6.00 each. Please write to the A.C.O. Office, 38 Walton Street, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 1N1 if you would like to purchase quilt raffle tickets or would like any further information on our Branch activities. News of future fund-raising activities will be in the next issue of ACORN.

C.C.D.P. Port Hope Inventory Project

The team of researchers working on the historical and architectural inventory of Port Hope's pre-1900 buildings is working at full throttle. They have completed research on and photographed 150 houses to date and anticipate completing even more by the time the project is over on July 2nd. This is in addition to the work already completed on last year's federal grant to LACAC. We are extremely fortunate to have such detailed historical and architectural information on our fine Port Hope buildings compiled for us and readily available to the public. Our congratulations and thanks are extended to Cathy Moore, James Matheson, and Honor Sylvester for their fine work.

We were very lucky to have received an additional grant under the Summer Canada student employment programme, to hire three summer students from May 31st to August 29th to compile architectural and historical information on at least 75 pre-1867 Hope Township buildings. This area is rich in architectural

gems and, once again, we were extremely fortunate to be able to have this information collected. The researchers have begun work already out of the house of President Nancy Redner and will be moving to the ACO Office, 38 Walton Street when it becomes available in early July. The project manager is George Dyrkton and researchers are Janet Benson and Chris Deschamps. We wish them well in their work in the months ahead.

Grafton Store

We were very pleased to hear that the Grafton Store, subject of an article in ACORN VI-2, has been purchased by Port Hope resident, Mr. Andrew Johncox and his wife, Louise. They are most enthusiastic about restoring the building to a close approximation of its original state and plan to run it as a shop and crafts outlet as soon as possible. They would welcome any photographs or information regarding the store's past history and appearance. Please write to the ACO Office, 38 Walton Street if you can help them out in this way. We wish them success in this enterprise and they have the wholehearted support of the Port Hope Branch of the ACO.

C.N. Station

The restoration of the limestone C.N. station in Port Hope is still the subject of ongoing negotiations involving the Town, the ACO, VIA Rail, and Heritage Canada. It has been noted that the station may have been painted at the time of construction which, if true, would affect considerably the cost of restoration. Local limestone could be used if the exterior of the station is to be painted, otherwise a much more expensive stone, consistent in colour and quality, would have to be used. If anybody has any knowledge regarding this building and whether or not it was, in fact, painted, please let the Port Hope Branch know. We would very much appreciate any help in this area.

Port Hope Subject of Magazine Premiere Issue

City and Country Home, a new McLean-Hunter publication, will feature four Port Hope homes in its inaugural issue of September, 1982. Editor Barbara Neal and writer Alan Campaigne spent several days in the town in May researching and photographing the feature homes which are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Derrick Kershaw, Helen and Donald Scott, Diana and Charles Tidy, and Anita and David Blackwood. The whole exercise was enjoyed by all concerned and we look forward to the September issue. A magazine of this genre and calibre is certainly welcome on the Canadian scene.

Annual October House Tour

Organization of the annual Port Hope House Tour, under the able leadership of chairman Betty Kerr, is well underway. Betty has formed a committee of volunteers who have organized a tour that promises to be quite different in approach. As well as town and country houses, the ticket will also include an evening candlelight tour of four houses and St. Mark's Church. Immediately following the candlelight tour there will be a short lecture by Marion Walker Garland on Historic Port Hope and its Architectural Styles, in St. Mark's Parish Hall adjoining the Church. The committee is working with the Port Hope Horticultural Society to arrange period floral displays for the houses on tour. The daytime tour will take place between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and the candlelight tour between 7 and 9 p.m. Tickets are \$6.00 each and will be available with maps at the Port Hope Chamber of Commerce, Queen Street, St. Lawrence Hall, and the Magpie. A substantial lunch, catered by the Welcome U.C.W., will be served at Batterwood, Canton between 11:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. at a cost of \$5.50 plus 39c tax. Luncheon reservations should be made. Tea, between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m. will be served at the St. Lawrence Hall, Walton Street for \$1.50 plus 11c tax. If you wish to stay overnight in Port Hope and attend church services in one of our fine historical churches, an additional architectural bus tour is being offered on Sunday. Bus tour tickets at \$3.00 must be booked in advance. For reservations and any additional information, please call Ruth Harper at 416-885-6971.

Omission

We neglected to mention in the last issue of ACORN that the 2nd Annual President's Christmas Wine and Cheese Party was held this year at Sora Brook, home of A.C.O. President A. K. Sculthorpe and her husband, Bob. Running from 4 p.m. to well after midnight, it was a delightful party and extremely well attended by Branch members, Town Council, and others.

Flood Celebrations

The second annual "Fanny in the Ganny" river race was held on April 3rd to celebrate the second anniversary of Port Hope's recovery from her disastrous flood. Although it rained almost non-stop, the day was a great success and very well attended by local residents and out-of-towners alike. The canoe, kayak and "crazy craft" races down the five mile course on the Ganaraska River were exciting for both participants and observers. The Port Hope Branch of the A.C.O., organized by Mel Chapple, ran a beer garden and sold chili and hotdogs which netted some welcome extra funds for the Branch coffers. It was

great fun and all those involved felt that the Branch should participate in the same way again next year.

Program Report

February: Our February speaker was Dr. Michael McCarthy of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Toronto. Professor McCarthy was educated at Cambridge and the Courtauld Institute and his topic was "The Country House Portrayed", a survey of the depiction through art of the English country house and landscape from the 18th century to the early 19th. It was such a fascinating topic and the slides so interesting that we asked Dr. McCarthy to run through the entire talk again so that questions could be asked from the floor. Dr. McCarthy is an expert in his field and we look forward to a return engagement.

March: "*The Art of Deception*", a fund-raising event held in conjunction with the Cobourg Art Gallery was held on March 14th. Mrs. Patricia Fleming gave a most interesting talk and slide presentation on duck decoys, a much neglected and fascinating folk art. A collection of decoys, ranging from very early tiny primitives to extremely realistic large decoys, was on display.

April: The guest speaker for the April 29th meeting was Peter John Stokes whose topic was "*Nineteenth Century Gardens*". His highly informative and witty talk and fascinating slides provided all present with a most interesting evening. The slides of recreated nineteenth century gardens were an inspiration to us all in our gardening efforts.

May: On May 27th, the last programme meeting of the 1981-82 series was held at the Port Hope Public Library. Three films from the library of Heritage Canada were shown, depicting attitudes towards and examples of architectural conservation in Great Britain, Canada, and the U.S. The British film, "*Future for the Past*", was highly instructive with a strong emotional impact. The examples shown of designated Conservation Districts and the over-riding principle of "enhancement rather than erosion" at work within these areas had a most positive and stirring effect on the audience. The American film, "*A Place in Time*", consists of separate vignettes of both large city and small town conservation projects with commentary from the people involved at the "grassroots" level. Once again, the examples illustrated provided positive reinforcement and encouragement to those of us involved with similar projects. The Canadian film, "*Architectural Conservation — Does it Matter?*", showed fewer examples of restoration projects but the over-riding theme paralleled that of

the longer films; that is, enhance the heritage we have and find new uses for old buildings rather than demolish or allow them to erode. It was stressed that the move to restore and preserve originates with the individual and the volunteer groups and percolates its way up through the municipal, provincial and federal levels of government. All three films reiterated the conviction that preservation is possible but can only begin with those who care. The most poignant statement in the films was uttered by a small town business man in Indiana who said, as the overwhelming fascia board on his commercial building was removed to reveal exquisite cast-iron work, "How could we have been so stupid for so long?" All those present felt that the three films deserved another showing for a larger audience — comprised of those not already "converted" — since the message was hard to resist.

HAMILTON-NIAGARA

OMB Hearing on 206 James Street South



← South 206 ↑ 200 ↑ North →

WEST SIDE OF JAMES ST. S., SOUTH OF ROBINSON ST.
Photo by R. N. Allan

James Street South is a main artery in Hamilton which connects Downtown with the Mountain Area.

206 James Street South is a large 2½ storey red brick house, built in 1883 in the Second Empire Style. It has the characteristic concave mansard roof with metal curbs and paired brackets along the eaves while the masonry is trimmed with stone quoins and decorated stone arches over doors and windows. Architecturally it is of good quality, the best in the row, and although it needs maintenance it is structurally sound. Originally there were four such houses in the block; one made way for the highrise. At pres-

ent it is subdivided into apartments and the zoning is E-1, which allows mixed commercial-residential uses in the existing structures. It is owned by 17 Robinson Ltd. and it marks the demarcation between highrise and low density development along James Street.

200 James Street is a 13 storey mixed Commercial and Residential Building which its owner, 17 Robinson Ltd. was allowed to build with some variance with the zoning bylaw.

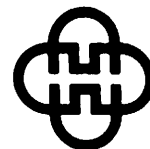
The city has approved the demolition of 206 James Street S. to allow the twinning of 200 James Street S. although it admits that the first development was somewhat of a mistake.

Durand Neighbourhood Association objects to its demolition because 206 is indicative of the character of the Durand Neighbourhood beyond, because it would alter the character of James Street S., because its massing, materials' use, texture, scale and sequencing is very much in keeping with the largely Victorian character of its surroundings and the Association has appealed to the OMB to repeal Council's decision on the grounds that the new development is at variance with what is now allowed under its present E-1 Zoning.

It also argues that James Street South is not only of neighbourhood concern but is part of the image of Hamilton and that as such it deserves preservation. This point of view is shared entirely by LACAC, which has prepared a monograph to establish a Heritage Conservation District comprising of James Street South between Main and Markland (why not include the lovely James Street Hill)? This monograph will be ready for presentation to Council in early fall.

At the OMB hearings however, it did not look too promising for us. The building, and what is far worse, the Conservation District, is very much threatened. The OMB Chairman did not seem impressed by any argument on the quality of Building or Neighbourhood or the City. It seemed that the arguments which would clinch the matter would have to be whether it was allowed under Building Bylaws, Zoning Bylaws, Present Policies and Procedures, Official Plans, and whether LACAC had followed the precise procedures prescribed in the Ontario Heritage Act. The owner's right to full enjoyment and exploitation of his property seemed to be important factors. It does look bleak, especially since the city will only designate if the owner is in full agreement to designation.

The OMB hearings have been postponed to early fall. Hamiltonians who care, please show your support by being present at these meetings.



HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Downtown

The City of Cambridge has qualified to benefit from a Heritage Canada Downtown Project, which should see great improvement in the Main Street area during the next three years. For more than ten years Heritage Cambridge has attempted to bring about a program that would foster the architectural integrity of downtown Cambridge consistent with revitalizing the economic nature of its "Main Street". Cambridge, of course, has three important commercial centres, one in each of the former Galt, Preston and Hespeler areas. It has been hoped that anything done for the largest downtown core could lead to eventual aid for the others. Probably the most important role for Heritage Cambridge has been that of creating a public awareness of the unique character of the city and communicating this to its own constituents and to the elected and salaried officials of city government.

The first attempts at a Main Street program were made as a result of the publicity generated by the "Doylestown Project" in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. This project was designed as a strictly self-help vehicle for small town Main Streets in America. Mr. Frank Shelley of Doylestown was invited to meet with an interested group in Cambridge in the early 1970's, and although there was great interest in the experiment, it was not implemented for a variety of reasons, — the desire, however, remained.

Following this first attempt, interest was rekindled at a presentation by the "National Trust" at the 1980 Heritage Canada annual conference in Victoria, and again, Heritage Cambridge turned to Doylestown. A meeting was arranged with the executive of the Downtown Business Improvement Association, the Mayor and certain other interested individuals. The Doylestown presentation was well received. A private trip to Doylestown was arranged and a photo report made to the Directors of Heritage Cambridge. It was decided to go ahead with the project and some advance work in the form of sketch proposals of store fronts, signage, and window treatments was undertaken.

At about the same time, the City of Cambridge qualified under new terms made available by the Heritage Canada Foundation, which had increased the population criteria for small centres. Cambridge now qualified. If the city could gain the support of the Heritage Canada program, this seemed preferable to any other project, and should take precedence.

Following a meeting with Joy Rayner, Research Planner with the City of Cambridge, it was decided

that, subject to Council approval of support, Cambridge should apply to the Heritage Canada Foundation to receive the benefits of its Main Street program. Following another meeting with, and assurance of support by, the Downtown Business Improvement Association, this was done, — the DBIA agreeing to support the program to a maximum of \$30,000.

Since the program will be largely dependent on the support of the local business community, and this role will fall into the orbit of the Downtown Business Improvement Association, Heritage Cambridge is enthusiastic about the prospects. Suitable candidates to head the project on behalf of the Heritage Canada Foundation have been interviewed, and it is hoped that the project director, who will be on hand for the next three years, will be in place sometime around mid-summer.

A Country Meeting

Because Heritage Cambridge feels keenly the need to preserve our beautiful natural features as well as our good buildings, we like to have one meeting each year exploring our pleasant countryside. There are many heritage farm houses in the district, and several attractive villages and towns nearby, so it's easy to combine an appreciation of structural and natural beauty. On Saturday, June 5th, we had a country bus tour for members and friends. We followed a route of architectural and scenic interest through North Dumfries, Glen Morris and Ayr, including the delightful village of Greenfield. David Emberley gave the commentary about the places of interest which we passed. A short stop was made at the library in Glen Morris. The library was founded in 1887, and now occupies what was once the bar room of an inn built in 1844. A part of the second storey has recently been renovated, exposing the huge old beams. A high point of the tour was visiting the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. James Chaplin on the Greenfield Road. Tea was served here, and everyone enjoyed seeing this fine old stone house. It was built in 1856 by William Elliott, and remained the Elliot family home until 1970. It has been lovingly cared for through the years, with sympathetic and imaginative additions made by the present owners. Our day in the country was a great success.

BRANT COUNTY

Awards

The awards program of the Brant County Branch included the W. Deans home, Keg Lane, Paris, as a residential structure, and the Twinklebones' Teashoppe, St. George Main Street. The Deans home is currently 121 years old, having been built in 1861 of

cobblestones, rounded river-bottom stones popular in Paris in the early days. The Deans family settled the area in 1836. The building itself is three bays wide with Neo-gothic gable and full-width verandah. The original verandah was similar to the present addition, which was made to copy old photographs. A smaller porch, built in the interval, was removed by the current generation. A large kitchen and family room to the rear of the home is the main 'hearth', while office, parlour and drawing-rooms are show-pieces for antiques, both family treasures and sale-pieces. A successful mini-tour of the home was held in 1982. "Twinklebones' Teashoppe", owned by Tom and Mary Parry, is part of a commercial streetscape the Parrys and others in St. George are trying to preserve. The façade boasts an original storefront with wide, wooden, arched supports filled in with glass, and an inset doorway.

Pine floors, with elm, birch and oak planks, recently restored, are a conversation-piece for the interior. They are surmounted by a curved ceiling with a tongue-in-groove straight section at the top. The spaciousness of the sales and tea area is emphasized by the high ceiling. Antique furnishings and engraved glass doors to the washroom section create interior "atmosphere".

It is to be hoped that the shop, as well as the entire streetscape opposite the township offices, can be preserved through local efforts, and through calling attention to the area for the benefit of heritage-conscious investors and preservation groups.

Lobbies

Our lobby to influence the Ontario Municipal Board and the citizens of Brantford in regard to the downtown development failed this spring. The George Street buildings around the market square began to come down in April. Our five-year struggle to have the older buildings incorporated in the new development has ended in defeat. Buildings on the corner of Colborne and Market await their fate, while the Commercial Buildings and the former Commercial Hotel, splendid buildings in their day, also bordering the Market Square, are being allowed to deteriorate. One side of the square already contains modern buildings, while the second side of the square was largely demolished in 1980.

We also protested the loss of several small buildings in the core for parking, while Central School is now lost, barring a miracle. Our most current lobby is to preserve the Dufferin area from multi-family zoning. This area contains a number of unspoiled streets with comfortable dwellings dating from 1850 to 1920.

Program

The current slide show produced and shown

several times by the branch concerns the architecture of older churches. Violet Fair took many of the pictures, while Agnes Whittaker's photo essay on Pioneer Churches has been incorporated into the show. Commentary is by Audrey Scott, who has arranged the slides so that façades, towers, doors, windows and details may be compared. Brantford churches described include Grace Anglican, St. Jude's Anglican, Alexandra Presbyterian, First Baptist, Zion United and St. Basil's Roman Catholic. Many of these old churches were designed by John Turner from 1850 to 1885.

Ontario's Early Courthouses:

Conservancy Display, 1982

The Ontario Heritage Foundation display of Early Courthouses was a splendid opportunity for the Brant County Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario to present its work before the local public, and to examine its own very interesting Brant County Court House.

The Foundation portion of the display was housed at the Lynden Park Mall and at the Brant County Museum. It consisted of 22 panels describing the role of the Court House in early Ontario, and making a plea for the preservation of old Court House buildings. Drawings, photographs, sketches, plans, and maps plus a running commentary proclaimed the message. Interesting facts about the Old Court Houses included the information that these buildings were often erected as bait to encourage the setting-up of a county administrative system, since the original district capitals, with their quarterly sessions, were not adequate for the growing population of Ontario.

The Osgoode Society, which helped to mount the exhibition, provided information on early courtrooms, court cases and outstanding legal personalities such as John Dunbar Moodie (husband of the authoress Susannah Moodie), Sir John A. MacDonald and Colonel Thomas Talbot. Alexander Sturgis Hardy was a Provincial premier who received his legal experience here in Brantford.

Legal proceedings in early days must have been something of a side-show, since people of all sorts attended the hearings. Remember there was no T.V. and people looked to community events for entertainment. The courts were involved with many disputes, property settlements, etc. and must have taken a larger role in the lives of the people than they do today. They had been the special request of the Loyalist settlers, whose love of British law amounted almost to passion.

In 1849, when the local governments were allotted to counties as judicial districts, pride of place and perhaps a bit of rivalry between localities as well, led

to the erection of many fine courthouses. These buildings were intended to represent greatness, power, purpose. Many of them built at this time were in the Greek Revival style — with triangular pediments, regularly-placed windows, and decorative pillars or pilasters. The Greek model is perhaps no surprise: democracy was spawned in Athens, and Classical styling has made numerous comebacks through history whenever The Voice of the People seems most heard.

Paradoxically, the style most important later in the 19th century, the Eclectic style, (called "Queen Anne" in many circles) was a style based on Baronial features found often in Mediaeval castles: crenellation (Wellington County Court House, Guelph); tall towers (Toronto; York County Court House); gables (Stratford; Perth County Court House). The philosophy here was part of the romantic movement which looked at the symbols of power — in this case aristocratic: Victoria and Empire now reigned supreme — as being important for a local Court House. Any meanings of or abuse behind such power were considered irrelevant.

A Court House combining both 'philosophies' of importance is found at 80 Wellington Street in Brantford, The Brant County Court House. Designed originally in 1852 by John Turner, the structure was added to in 1886 by the same architect. Two side wings — to increase office space — were in a less elaborate Greek Revival style than the original. But new towers on either side of the wings are distinctly Baronial and Eclectic in style. Architecturally they are curiosities; to Mr. Turner they probably added a vertical emphasis to the building, now needed because of its increased breadth. The towers are not unpleasant to the modern eye — merely curious. That one of the towers housed a gallows may mean that function was important and that Mr. Turner may have simply been doing his best with instructions as given.

Brant County Court House's erection shortly after 1849 meant that the district could, according to regulations, be severed from Wentworth and Halton to the east. The land was purchased from the Indians, successors of Joseph Brant, by the County for the sum of two pounds. Such a sum scarcely fits with the theory that Indian lands were sold to white settlers for economic reasons. Joseph Brant had earlier decided that his 6 miles bordering the Grand River would not support a nomadic life for his loyalist followers. The lands had been given by the Crown for service during the Revolutionary War. Consequently, sales to white settlers and agricultural educations had become the 'solution' to the fate of Indian lands.

As it is now, the Brant County Court House retains many original interior features: there is a Vic-

torian mosaic floor in white, red and green: heavy oak floors with frosted transom; oak staircases and panelling. An interesting feature is the turned staircase newel with carved eagle claw and ball. The court room is especially fine with recessed panels, carved hoods over the windows, and carved judges' bench.

The Brant County Court House was cleaned and silicone coated in 1977. It was honoured in 1974 with an historical sites plaque presented by the Ontario Historical Sites Board.

The exterior of the building is impressive, and bears a strong resemblance to the Court House in St. Thomas, designed by the same architect. The dominating feature is a large triangular pediment, bearing a coat of arms. The pediment is outlined by large double brackets in the neo-Renaissance, Italianate style. This is a classical style much used in the 19th century when revisions were made to the original Court House. Iron work on the roof, and chimneys at the wings have been removed. The roof is of patterned slate. There are two horizontal bands, the lower with roundels, to prevent leaks. The roof and a large cornice were added in 1886. The cornice is graced with large double brackets. Greek-style pediments top the side wings of the buildings, added 1881 to 1886.

There is a large frontespiece to the structure, bearing a central window on the third floor, and three hooded windows on the second (the centre window has a rounded top, the side windows are curved). The windows are flanked by two curved pilasters and two flat pilasters at the sides. The main storey is marked at the front by coursed stone, broken in the centre by an enlarged door with leaded transom and side-lights. Two bays flank the centre section, then the 1886 additions project. The windows are stepped and quined on the first floor, pilastered with hood moulds on the second, and simply curved with hoods, on the third. A centre cupola and broken pediment, features of the original structure, were removed in 1886.

An interesting feature is the string course — applied to parts of the third storey front in a scroll pattern, and a Greek Key design applied between first and second storeys.

The Court House, Brantford, fronts on Victoria Park, which John Turner landscaped as a setting for the Court House and other public buildings.

Brantford is indeed most fortunate to have retained its Court House, the Carnegie library, and Park Baptist Church, as well as Victoria Square, close to the concepts chosen by early architects and founders. The city will do well to remember this example in considering other sections of the city which, if restored, could also be an inspiration to its citizens.

General Meeting

Heritage Cambridge was responsible for the spring General Meeting of the Brant County Branch.

Don McKay, president of the Cambridge group, showed slides and commented on old buildings in Cambridge. Highlighted in the commentary was the Commercial Bank. Semi-restored recently, the space over the door, once covered in, has been re-opened and is a magnificent feature. There is also a commercial building across the street from the bank, now called Cafe 13, which has been rescued from disrepair. The upper floors are used as a legal office and as offices for Heritage Cambridge.

Also highlighted were the two Presbyterian churches, the textile mills including the (Stauffer-) Dobbie mill, and the Old Mill on the river bank, now a restaurant. The Old Post Office Restaurant, said Mr. McKay, was designed by Mr. Fuller, architect for the Parliament Buildings. The owners of the restaurant occupy the third floor. Of interest to Brantford residents is a sign by-law recently passed by the City of Cambridge which encourages the use of appropriate and aesthetically pleasing signs on commercial properties.

A tour of old buildings in Cambridge is to be held in the fall, sponsored by the Brant County Branch.

HURON COUNTY

Members of the Huron County Branch heard three papers given by Christopher Borgal of Hill and Borgal, Architects and Planners of Goderich. They were given on three successive months, each lecture dealing with the technical aspects of conservation. The first, given at the beautifully restored Town Hall, Exeter, dealt with masonry: the history, manufacture, type, construction, repair and maintenance of brick, stone and slate work. The second was given at the Little Inn, Bayfield. Wood was the subject and this covered an outline of historical wood construction, methods used in Huron County, the types of problems encountered, methods of preservation, restoration and repair. The last one was held at the Van Egmond House, Egmondville, when types of metals used in historical construction, with some local examples, and descriptions of how they were made. The subject of each lecture, while given professionally, was explained in terms a layman could understand. This proved a profitable and worthwhile series.

In Bayfield, with the revival of the L.A.C.A.C., the core area has come in for attention. Trees have been re-planted to replace those planted eighty or more years ago. Landscaping has been done by the local Garden Club. This has made each property owner conscious of the need for preservation.

In Goderich, the Livery Theatre, a small beautiful stone building built for a stable at the rear of the Bedford Hotel, is fast being restored by a grant from the Ontario Heritage Foundation. From a humble beginning, it will be an added attraction to the Square which, it is hoped, will be classified a Heritage Conservation area in the near future.

The tomb of an historical character of southwestern Ontario, Dr. William 'Tiger' Dunlop, who died in July 1848, is with the assistance of a grant, going to receive some much needed repairs. The tomb is in a splendid location on a high promontory on the north shore of the Maitland River. Tiger Dunlop must have stood on the spot many times looking up the river to the country area, and then turning to look at the mouth flowing out into Lake Huron.

The Huron Road From Footpath To Highway

It takes only two hours to drive the length of Highway 8. Time passes quickly while we enjoy the scenery and comfort of our own cars. Imagine the same trip without a car or yet, without a road. It seems almost impossible to consider such a journey. We are fortunate that the men who built "The Huron Road" (Highway 8) had both the foresight and courage to undertake that journey.

The three men who were responsible for the construction of the Huron Road were John Galt, a member of the Canada Company, Dr. William Dunlop, an adventurous character referred to as 'Tiger', and Colonel Anthony Van Egmond, a champion for the less fortunate.

To promote the settlement of the 1,000,000 acres of the Canada Company's Huron Tract, Galt felt that a road opening up the tract should be built to entice prospective settlers. This was a novel approach. Until then, the settlers had come first and later roads were built to connect the scattered communities.

Galt wrote:

Of one thing at this time I do not hesitate to say I was proud. I caused a road to be opened through the forest of the Huron Tract, nearly a hundred miles in length, by which an overland communication was established for the first time between the two great lakes, Huron and Ontario . . .

Tiger Dunlop led the first survey team across the Huron Tract. It took two months to complete the journey from the south-east corner of what is presently known as South Easthope Township to the shore of Lake Huron. During this time they selected the future town site, named it Goderich, and blazed and mapped their route which would become known as the Bridle Road.

The following year, Dunlop, two surveyors, and a

crew of men to mark the trees and another crew to fell and clear the trees, widened the Bridle Road to twelve feet across. The Sleigh Road as it was then called was an improvement but it was still treacherous. The swamp sections of the road were barely passable and the tree stumps caused more than one wagon to overturn.

In 1832, Colonel Anthony Van Egmond undertook the monstrous task of widening and improving the Sleigh Road. He was to be paid one third of the total cost of building the road in cash and two thirds in land. He never received the money and the thirteen thousand acres of land he received were confiscated after his involvement in the rebellion led by William Lyon MacKenzie.

In an effort to remember the work of Galt, Dunlop and Van Egmond, a Community Development Program has been established at the Van Egmond House in Egmondville. The purpose of the project titled "*A Million Acres of History*" is to spotlight the significance of the Huron Road by co-ordinating the promotion of both heritage and tourist sites which line it.

Meg Puffer

NORTH WATERLOO REGION

Our Annual General Meeting for 1982 was held on the evening of May 18, at Woodside, in Kitchener. As you may know, Woodside was the boyhood home of William Lyon MacKenzie King. It is a house of the 1850's generally Gothic in style, restored and furnished to the 1890s, to show the environment in which W. L. M. King grew up. It is owned by Parks Canada. We did not tour the house on this occasion (we are saving this for a future event), but moved directly to the meeting area for a short business meeting and election. The branch officers for 1982/83 are: Bob Rowell, President; Rick Martin, Vice President; Sandy Dare, Secretary; Murray Haight, Treasurer; Marg Rowell, Membership Secretary; Jane Lang, Publicity; Joye Krauel, Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation Rep.; Jeff Weller, Ontario Council Rep.; Don Pullen, Bev Grierson, Peggy Booker and Herb Whitney, Directors.

After the business meeting, we turned the floor over to Chris Moore, who gave a very interesting illustrated talk on Louisburg, explaining not only the architecture of the fortress but also its military, political, economic, and social history.

We have had yet another developer offer us an opportunity to act in finding a new owner for a house which is to be affected by a new subdivision. This one is a log house, and sounded interesting, but unfortunately inspection proved it to consist of 2nd quarter

19th century dry rot buried by second quarter 20th century cheap change, so we declined the opportunity to be involved.

Our spring bus tour this year took us to Hamilton, with Chris Moore in charge (Chris stepped down from our executive this year after moving to Burlington; when one of our members decamps, we don't let him off lightly). We first had an impromptu tour of downtown Hamilton, but eventually we found Whitehern, where we were met by Chris and Louise, and also by Bob Allan and Carel Kippers, of the Hamilton-Niagara branch. William Howet, of the Hamilton History Association, guided us on a walking tour of central Hamilton, following which we toured Whitehern, a delightfully restored and extravagantly furnished house which illustrates very well the life-style enjoyed by an industrial leader in the Victorian era



WHITEHERN, Jackson St., Hamilton

From Whitehern the bus took us to a picnic park on the shore of Lake Ontario, where we picnicked in sunshine and then relaxed under darkening skies. When the Burlington Skyway bridge disappeared from view, we headed for the bus, and were all aboard by the time the rain started.

Our next stop was the Keefer Pumphouse. This early water-pumping station was designed by Thomas Coltrin Keefer, and the machinery is a work of art in a way that modern equipment never is. The pumphouse is currently being restored; it had been under steam, on an experimental basis, a few weeks before we were there; when restoration is complete it will be well worth a return visit.

On our way home we visited the old Customs House, a magnificent building now derelict, boarded-up, and for sale, and then toured Dundas, drove through Sheffield and Preston.

As this is being written, our 1982/83 activities are

still in the planning stage. We are looking at a house tour and a lecture series in the fall, then our Annual Christmas Party, and more for next year.

LACAC Conference '82

This was one of the best, most informative conferences in which I participated in recent years. It fell into three parts: Technical Sessions, Workshops and Plenary Sessions and Tours, all of which could be rated good to excellent.

The organizers and seminar leaders understood their tasks and roles very well by selecting a full range of topics and covering these topics to considerable depth. The topics included technical and construction information, case studies, administrative problems, public relation aspects and the role of governments and research. None of the speakers talked down to their audience; on the contrary many of us needed all our attention in order to keep up. This conference certainly caters to a need because many of us are hard pressed for solid background knowledge and express a thirst for good technical know-how. We could unfortunately, not participate in all sessions and sometimes were forced to make our choice based on inadequate descriptions.

One jarring note however: In the sessions in which I participated, the role of ACO and the hard preparatory work it has performed in all those years before any LACAC was heard of, were not mentioned. Clearly we've failed there and we have some corrections to make in the public relations field.

A.C.O. Waterloo Visits Hamilton

On June 13 Hamilton was honoured by a visit of a bus load of Waterloo ACO members. Members of our branch executive were on hand to welcome them in the gardens of "Whitehern" before the start of the walking tour through the Downtown Area and the Durand Neighbourhood with the guides of the Hamilton History Association. After this walking tour the party visited the 1859 Pumphouse and concluded their visit with a picnic in Confederation Park.

Chris Moore of Waterloo contacted us before the tour, previewed the area with us and made all the arrangements, but just in case things did not turn out as planned we were ready with an alternate programme to make their visit a success. Thanks to their own good planning we were not called upon to assist. We are now looking forward to visits from other branches to strengthen our bonds and to let them enjoy our city.

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

PARKS CANADA

Rideau Canal Celebrations

On May 23, 1982, the locks of the Rideau Canal opened for the 150th year of continuous navigation.

In 1826 a dozen officers of the Royal Engineers and two companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners started working on an inland waterway that would eventually stretch 123 miles between the British stronghold at Kingston and the Ottawa River. In 1832 a triumphant Lieutenant-Colonel John By was on board the first boat to travel through the 47 locks of the new Rideau Canal. One hundred and fifty years later, boaters can follow in By's wake, stopping to visit many of the original block-houses, old mills, settlers' houses, and churches. One of the highlights of the 150th anniversary celebrations will be the re-enactment of the final inspection of the canal. As in 1832, Lieutenant-Colonel John By will travel by steamboat from Kingston to Ottawa accompanied by a flotilla of small pleasure craft. From July 1st to 7th, an excursion by another flotilla, 25 steamboats owned by private collectors, will travel the length of the canal.

Communities and associations along the canal have organized hundreds of special events to commemorate the 150th anniversary. Throughout the summer, visitors may participate in concerts, art shows, dinghy races, craft shows, plays, parades, bake sales, singing, and dancing. In honour of the anniversary, Fitzhenry and Whiteside Ltd., and Parks Canada have co-published *Building the Rideau Canal*: a pictorial history. This book will be available at the end of May in bookstores and by mail from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Que. K1A 1S9, for \$24.95.

HERITAGE OTTAWA

The Daly Building

In the first part of the Twentieth Century, Ottawa finally began self-consciously to beautify itself. It was felt that it should be the jewel of the Dominion. In 1899 Laurier began a process which led to the formation of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which in 1903 began making gardens and scenic drive-ways throughout Ottawa. A rigorously Classical plan was conceived for the Capital (though not carried out). And yet embedded in this formal and somewhat backward-looking aesthetic, a private building chose a futuristic and daring alternative on what was understood to be one of the most prominent sites in Ottawa. (The Chateau Laurier and the Union Station had not yet been built).

The department store was a nineteenth century invention, and in Canada department stores were consistently conservative architecturally. The early part of Morgan's (now the Bay) in Montreal is a massy Romanesque pile. Similarly both Eatons and Simpsons in Toronto were of a more historical architecture. Thus the Daly Block was very much in step with the time, unusual for Canada.

The Preservation of Industrial Heritage

The following was submitted to the Heritage Ottawa Newsletter from Edwin Welch, former resident of Ottawa and active preservationist.

So far, heritage preservation in Canada seems to have been confined almost entirely to examples of domestic and rural architecture. Little has been done to preserve the equally important industrial remains. The reason is quite clear. The buildings which we try to preserve are usually attractive houses in urban or rural residential areas: the industrial remains are normally in non-residential areas rarely visited by the historian or architect. There can be no public outcry about the destruction of important industrial sites until they are identified, and some assessment of their importance has been made. (Feasibility study initiated for the Spencerville Mill, interest in saving the grist mill at Otterville, relocation of Bellamy's Grist and Flour Mill at North Augusta to Upper Canada Village — these are mostly rural rather than urban examples — indeed sad to reflect a loss of a great carpet mill at Campbellford. The rural mills are largely at the mercy of Conservation Authorities mainly interested in flood control and little concerned with building preservation unless goaded by the public into doing it. PJS.) Yet ten years hence when we wish to see the mill as well as the millowner's attractive house we shall bitterly regret this philistine attitude.

As far as I know, the City of Ottawa and its neighbouring municipalities have yet to designate one industrial building or site as being of heritage value. This is incredible when the quantity and importance of the industrial sites in the area are considered. Perhaps the three most important, both historically and architecturally, are the Rideau Falls, Lees Avenue and the Chaudière Falls. The Rideau Falls area was an important industrial site for over a century. Almost every type of local industrial activity took place there at one time or another. Today there is only a disused hydro-electric station which has somehow escaped both the bulldozer and the scrap metal merchant. At Lees Avenue a gasworks and a railway depot of considerable size have completely disappeared. A section of decaying metal fence marks one edge of the site. Nearby, Hurdman's Bridge, which is an early example of the use of concrete, is slowly falling into the river. Only the Chaudière Falls area, neglected and un-

visited, has managed to keep a reasonable proportion of its buildings. This is particularly fortunate because such buildings as the waterworks (still in use) and the carbide works (a mere shell) have an historic importance which is national rather than local. Elsewhere on the site are hydro-electric stations, a pulp mill and the remains of the first Chaudière bridge which should also be preserved.

A little has already been done at the Chaudière. A plaque to Thomas Keefer has been placed on his waterworks and the Regional Municipality is considering extensive repairs to the building. The National Capital Commission has repaired two buildings on the site and leased them for appropriate uses. Other buildings still await restoration and the provision of better access to the area. In Europe areas similar to the Chaudière have been developed as industrial open-air museums and attract many tourists. In Ottawa, the bulldozer and the vandal are jointly destroying an important segment of the City's history. Can nothing be done to stop them?

Far Away and Long Ago

The recent appointment of Dr. Boggs to coordinate plans for our long-delayed National Gallery has stirred such powerful memories that I am compelled to remind Heritage Ottawa about a promise made as the walls of the Rideau Street Convent were being bulldozed to dust.

Many fought to save the Convent or, at very least, its Chapel. But one of the fighters is now dead, Hazen Sise. As a founding member of Heritage Ottawa he gained the ear of Jean Boggs, then Director of the Gallery. One evening, early in 1972, Hazen told us in a state of great euphoria that, not only had the National Gallery and the N.C.C. agreed to salvage what they could of the Chapel (iron pillars, fan ceiling) but that Jean Boggs had promised the parts would be incorporated into plans for a projected new Gallery as an admirable and uplifting reading room. Please let Heritage Ottawa remember this promise. The issue of the Convent represented a watershed in Heritage conservation not merely in the National Capital but across Canada. For all our sakes, and in memory of Hazen Sise and his fellow fighters, let us keep track of the Rideau Convent Chapel and press for its reincarnation.

Attention Jolly Millers

Are there "seniors" (or "middles" or "juniors") in the Heritage movement with time on their hands, engineering skills, or knowledge of industrial archaeology and architecture? Arthur Dunn of Ottawa, retired engineer and world authority on millstones and grist mills is seeking support of various kinds for his

efforts to encourage restoration of the derelict mill at Wakefield, Quebec, and the partially restored mill at Manotick. If fully operating, they would be unique in North America.

Mary Anne Phillips

Ed. Note: We believe Watson's Mill at Manotick operates occasionally at least to produce flour, unless the packaged goods ascribed to it are made by other means.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

Toronto Heritage Fair '82

Toronto Heritage Fair '82, sponsored by the Toronto Historical Board, will be held on Sunday, September 26th, at Historic Fort York. The theme of the fair is the story of the involvement in the City of its various communities, circumstances surrounding their arrival, and their contribution to life in Toronto.

Starting at 11:00 a.m. Spectacular events will be the Change of Command of the Queen's York Rangers, the Musical Ride of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, and visits by numerous Toronto personalities.

Fort York is located on Garrison Road, off Fleet Street, between Bathurst and Strachan Avenue, and is open daily, Monday to Saturday 9:30 - 5:00 p.m., Sunday 12 noon - 5:00 p.m. Admission for adults is \$2.50, for children and seniors \$1.25.

Criteria for the Selection of Structures for Listing

On October 21st, 1974, the Toronto Historical Board adopted the following criteria for the selection of structures for listing. While three categories — architectural, contextual and historical — have been selected, the legislation provides that structures may be listed for either architectural or historical reasons. Thus for the purposes of Section 2 of the City of Toronto Act, 1967, the contextual category is considered to be part of the architectural category.

1. Architectural Importance (A)

A structure may be listed because it is deemed to be of architectural importance for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) It is the work of, or reflects the work of a major architect, designer or landscape architect.
- (ii) It is an outstanding example of its architectural style or period.
- (iii) It is an example of significant engineering or method of construction.
- (iv) It is a work of outstanding quality because

of its plan, or because of its external or internal treatment of materials, space or details.

- (v) It is a typical example of a particular period or land use category (residential, commercial, etc.).
- (vi) It is the only example, or one of the few remaining examples of its period.

2. Contextual Importance (C)

Context refers to the relationship of a structure to its streetscape or setting. A structure may be deemed to have contextual importance if removal of the structure would damage the setting for one or more of the following reasons.

- (i) It forms an essential part of a group of two or more related structures located on the same side of the street, on opposite sides of the street, or on two or more corners of an intersection.
- (ii) It defines or terminates a vista.
- (iii) It is a significant landmark or architectural curiosity.
- (iv) It is an essential element of an area which was laid out according to the planning principles of its period.
- (v) It forms an essential part of a distinctive skyline view.
- (vi) The site is in a critical location where ill-considered construction would adversely affect an important complex of structures or damage an important view or vista.

3. Historical Importance (H)

A structure may be listed because it is deemed to be of historical importance for one or more of the following reasons:

- (i) It is associated with a person or group of persons of local, provincial, national or international importance.
- (ii) It is associated with an event or movement of local, provincial, national or international importance.
- (iii) It is associated with the history of development of an area. This category would include early structures, such as farm and village houses or churches, now surrounded by urban development.
- (iv) It is an early example of the work of an important architect or builder.
- (v) It is an early example of a particular land use category or mode of building.
- (vi) It has significant relationship to the social

history of the area. Included in this category would be sites used over a period of years as market places, for example.

In addition, a site may be listed because it is known or thought to be the location of archaeological remains of the pre-history or history of an area. For example, included in this category would be the site of an Indian encampment, early pottery works or other early structure.

AROUND AND ABOUT:

Happenings in Ontario

ROCKTON

Wentworth Heritage Village

Unique Pumpmaking Demonstration

The Museum of Science and Technology from Ottawa presented an interesting and unique demonstration of the construction of wooden pumps on Saturday, July 24 and Sunday, July 25. Wooden pumps were manufactured until the early 1900's by local craftsmen and the materials used varied somewhat according to the locally common wood. Wood pumps were gradually retired from use when reliable and cheap iron pumps became available. Although well made wooden pumps functioned as well as the later iron pumps, their upkeep was more of a problem. The pump body and the pipes extending below it to the water are made from straight tamarack logs. The log is positioned on the carriage so the pod drill can be driven through the centre of the log. By successively driving the drill into the end of the log and withdrawing it to dump the load of wood cuttings a hole is made through the log. Seasoned ash is used for the plunger, spout and pump handle. The plunger rod is made of pine and tanned cowhide is used for the pump leather and the valve.

WENTWORTH HERITAGE VILLAGE

Early Transportation Featured at Heritage Village Rockton, Ont.

Wentworth Heritage Village, located on Hwy. 52 north of Hwy. 8 near Rockton, featured 'Transportation Day' on August 22.

Live steam model railway engines were a special feature throughout the day. The scale models of 19th century locomotives were operated on a track, powered by live steam. The Twinklebone Touring Society of St. George rode and displayed some of their early style bicycles. A team of horses provided wagon rides through the Village. Cindy Ledwith, a

Village interpreter, in 19th century costume provided interesting public tours on the theme of transportation. The many examples of transportation in the Village helped show the development of travel in southern Ontario through the 1800s and early 1900s.

ARCHITECT RECEIVES GRANT

Robert Hill, an associate architect with the Toronto firm of Barton Myers Associates, has a \$55,000 grant from the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council to prepare a biographical dictionary of architects in Canada from 1800 to 1950.

He asks anyone with information suitable for the book to contact him at Box 1066, Station A., 17 Front St. W., Toronto. Hill will take a leave from the firm to work on the project and plans to travel across North America to do research.

ENGLISH BILL TO SAVE HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Government are continuing to consider their own plans to give more protection to listed buildings by increasing local authority powers, the Earl of Avon, a Government spokesman, told the Lords.

But peers gave an unopposed second reading to Lord Vaizey's Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill despite a plea from Lord Avon that he should withdraw it.

Lord Vaizey said existing statutory powers had failed to preserve many listed buildings where owners deliberately neglected them so that they could profitably redevelop the sites.

Procedures relating to compulsory purchase took so long that the buildings they were designed to save became "too far gone." The need was not for a Trident weapon but for commando action.

Baroness Birk, a former Labour Environment Minister, said the objectives were not only admirable but absolutely necessary. Once buildings of historic and architectural interest were lost they were lost forever.

Lord Kennet another former Labour junior Minister charged with planning responsibilities, said that everything in the Bill was clearly a move in the right direction to stop the loss of these buildings. He regretted that the Act he piloted through was so wrapped up in ifs and buts that it was ineffective.

Lord Avon said that the Government shared concern at the need to strengthen local authority power to require repairs to listed buildings and to increase

penalties for more serious offences.

Lord Vaizey said that a closely typed list of his possession showed that 13,000 of these listed buildings fell down in the past few years.

CONSERVANCY BOOKMARKS

These bookmarks were printed for the purpose of making money for the Council as well as advertising our cause. The business of the organization can not be carried on without an office, and that must be paid for. If all the branches had taken their 1000 bookmarks and paid for them, (\$150), the Council would have had \$1200.

JOIN US IN GREECE NEXT SPRING

Anyone can walk into a travel agency and get a dozen brochures on trips to Greece, but to get something especially oriented to your interests and to be with a group who shares these interests is to have a trip that is unforgettable. It is just such a trip, planned for next April, that the A.C.O. is considering sponsoring. An added satisfaction is that you would be supporting the work of the Conservancy at the same time, as a tax deductible donation to the A.C.O. of \$50 is included in the price of the tour. We feel this would be an unique opportunity for members to have an extra-special holiday exploring Greece and the Greek Isles — the well-spring of western civilization and architecture.

The program will begin with a stay in Athens where an expert lecturer will deepen our understanding of the architecture and history of this remarkable people.

From Athens we shall depart by motorcoach and spend several days visiting the most impressive sites in Greece, among them ancient Corinth, the excavated Mycenaean Palace, Olympia, the sanctuary of Apollo and Delphi, considered one of the most evocative sites in Greece.

Once acquainted with the glorious civilization of this seafaring people, we shall board ship for a voyage that retraces some of mankind's earliest history. The itinerary has been especially charted to include the most significant of the fabled Greek Islands. We'll cruise down the life-stream of the ancient world, visiting beautiful Delos and Mykonos and discover traces of the remarkable Minoan civilization as introduced in Santorini and Crete, as well as the more recent influence of conquerors and Crusaders as seen in Rhodes. Excursions have been planned to include a variety of historical sites, ranging from mythical pasts to Byzantine splendours, offering a broad view of the fascinating history of the Aegean. Leisure time has been included so that you may par-

take of the colourful local customs which make Greek life so distinctive.

This two week trip is planned for April 1983 and the price from Toronto, which includes most meals is \$2570 Canadian, per person. We would like to know if you are interested in joining us for this adventure. If you are, please fill out the form below and mail to me, Pat Rosebrugh of Heritage Cambridge branch of the A.C.O.

Mrs. Pat Rosebrugh
R.R. #1,
Branchton, Ont. N0B 1L0

Dear Pat:

Yes, I am interested in the trip to GREECE and the GREEK ISLANDS. Please send me further information.

Name

Address

Telephone

NEW ARCHITECTURAL TERMS BOOKLET

As all the old Architectural Terms Booklets have been sold, a new second edition has been printed, with a page and a half of extra words. These useful little booklets will sell at \$2.00

Order from Mrs. M. Garland, 86 Augusta St., Port Hope, Ontario L1A 1G9. Send a stamped addressed envelope with order. One booklet will go for thirty cents, ten will need seventy-five cents, and twenty will go for a dollar thirty-five, printed matter. On orders of 20 or more, the charge of each booklet is \$1.50.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada

A Toronto architect and historian, Mr. Robert Hill, has received a \$55,000 grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, Ottawa, to prepare a Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada.

Mr. Hill is an associate architect with the Toronto firm of Barton Myers Associates, Architects and Planners, and the grant will enable him to take leave from the firm to work on his project.

The Dictionary will include information about the life and work of more than 1,300 architects who have contributed to the rich and diverse architectural heritage of Canada between the years 1800 and 1950. He is particularly anxious to get in touch with people

across Canada who might be able to contribute information about architects and their work. His address is Box 1066, Station A, 17 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1G6.

Canada Century Home, Publisher Joan Rumgay

Century Home, a new magazine for Canadians who wish to create a home environment reflecting traditional design and decoration, plans a November 1982 launch.

Colour articles feature formal and country style interiors of vintage Canadian homes. Editorial will explore Canadian antiques, art and collectibles — architectural styles of Canadian houses — landscape and gardening practices and plants — renovation and restoration of homes and furniture, etc. Century Home will be published five times annually, available at selected newsstands for \$2.50 a copy and by subscription at the regular subscription rate of \$10.00. The special Charter Subscription Offer of a Free Preview copy is extended to ACORN readers. Reserve your personal copy by simply sending your name to Century Home, 21 Dorset St. E., Port Hope, Ont. L1A 1E2

Glass Collections in Museums in the United States and Canada

Published by The Corning Museum of Glass and the American National Committee of the International Assn. for the History of Glass, 1982.

This unique directory will enable the glass collector, dealer, museum visitor, and casual tourist to identify large, small, and specialized glass collections by geographic location. The 205 United States and 27 Canadian museum entries were submitted by individual museums. Designed to slip easily into a glove compartment or brief case, this useful book lists days, hours, and indicates whether or not admission is charged. \$6.00 plus \$1.25 p/h (and New York sales tax where applicable).

EDITOR'S NOTE

Members of the ACO are asked for their suggestions for ways in which ACORN could be made more interesting, keeping in mind that all the editorial work is done voluntarily, and that primarily ACORN is a newsletter for the branches.

We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating

that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.

We are always glad to receive pictures which accompany articles. If you wish these pictures returned, please send a stamped, addressed envelope. Ed.

If you wish to know the address of your nearest branch, write the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 191 College St., Toronto, Ont M5T 1P7.

STOP PRESS

New Conservancy Bookmarks

Be sure to ask the president of your branch for the new Conservancy bookmarks. They make excellent little birthday, Christmas, or house guest presents. The sale of these bookmarks will make money for the Council and for each branch, and provide an excellent way to advertise our name. Sell them at your meetings, house tours, and lectures. Give them to all your friends. Enclose one in your letters. Remember, with each one you buy you are helping to save a house!



Please send any change of address to your branch secretary and also to Mrs. Margaret Wulff, A.C.O., 191 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P7. In this way it can be put on the master mailing list.

ACO's Address: 191 College Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P7

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86 Augusta St., Port Hope, Ontario L1A 1G9**

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